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THE INDIANA SOCIETY OF CHICAGO

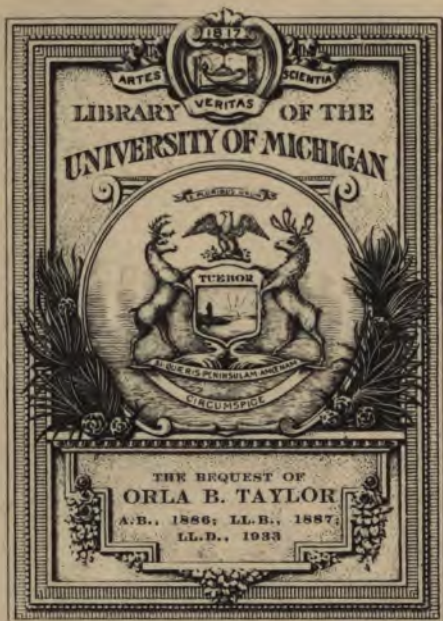


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HISTORY
— OF —
INDIANA

JOHN T. McCUTCHEON

THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY



THE BEQUEST OF
ORLA B. TAYLOR
A.B., 1886; LL.B., 1887;
LL.D., 1933

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HISTORY OF INDIANA

History of Indiana

By
JOHN T. McCUTCHEON

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HISTORY OF INDIANA

HISTORY OF INDIANA

CHAPTER I

EARLY INHABITANTS. LITERATURE, MANNERS, AND CUSTOMS OF THE PEOPLE



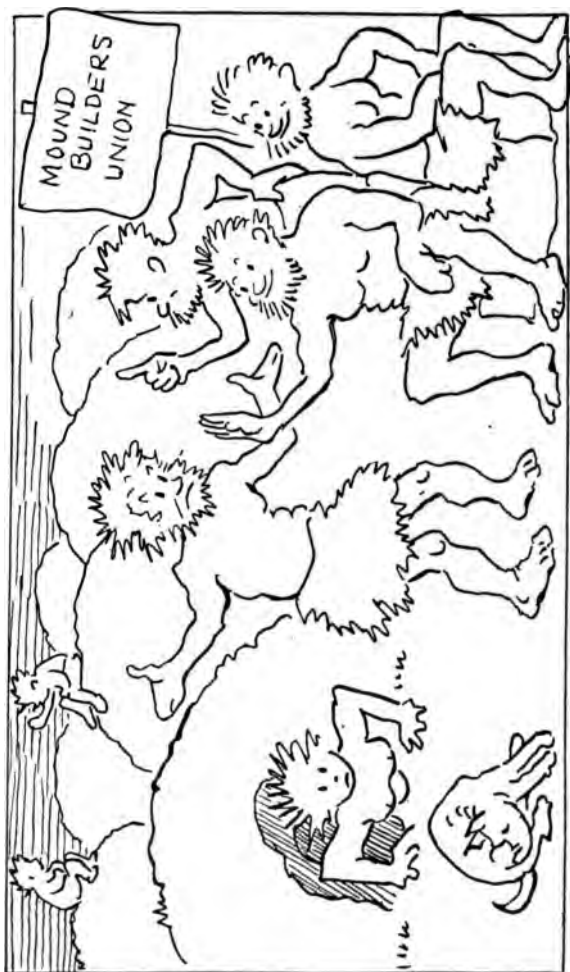
IF THE early history of Indiana prior to the coming of the Indians, very little is known. There are no ancient coins or architectural ruins from which the antiquarian may construct a picture of the life and customs existing in the centuries that antedate the dawn of history and tradition. There are no fossils, either alive or dead, to guide the historian, no prehistoric low-browed skulls that might aid us in determining the character of the people who roamed the dank wastes of the

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early post-deluvian days. That the state was peopled there can be no doubt. It is a modest presumption that if there were people anywhere, there must have been some in Indiana. And that they were intelligent must also be presumed by the fact that they settled in Indiana.

It requires little more than an amateur's imagination to picture in the mind's eye the stalwart and hairy historians of the Stone Age jotting down their literature upon the Bedford stones, or hewing the trees that were in time to carbonize into our great coal fields.

Of this period it is not possible to speak with accuracy. Even the Mound Builders have left incomplete records of their occupation. A knoll here and there, a slight uplift in the scenery, and that is all. If they ever transcribed their thoughts it was done upon the ephemeral mud slabs that time and geological ages have so utterly effaced. They left no literature worth mentioning. Where their bones reposed there is nothing



Scene in a Mound Builders' Village (about B. C.).

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now but dust, which rises and swirls in the wake of the swiftly-moving motor car of modern times, causing much annoyance.

CHAPTER II

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS FROM ——— B. C.
TO 1670 A. D. UTILITARIAN AGE



IN TIME the Redman came. He was undoubtedly a descendant of the Mound Builder, but just exactly what this relationship is, the historian has not been able to determine.

He lived in a hunter's paradise. The velvet-coated beaver and the shaggy buffalo were to be found everywhere, and as hunting was permitted all the year, the noble Redman had but little time for literary work. Perhaps once in a while he would paint a poem on his tepee or do a little thing in the way of a mural epic upon a neighboring mud bank, but beyond this, he let well enough alone. Where his forebears had



If a Census had been Taken.

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slain the mighty mammoth by the tarn, he now went forth and felled the lumbering bison; and where his prehistoric pater had fished for fossils in the river bed, he now was wont to trap the busy beaver at its dam.

It was essentially a utilitarian age and the fine arts entirely escaped his notice. History and literature were sketched lightly upon this prehistoric Hoosier's intellect, and as for geography, he was deficient beyond belief. As an illustration of this we have but to note that in those days he called the great river upon which he lived by many names, such as the Ouabouskiaou, Ouabous-tikou, and Ouabouskigou, whereas it was the Wabash all the time, as we since have learned.

If a census of Indiana had been taken in the closing years of the 17th century it would have revealed about fifteen hundred or two thousand warriors of the several Algonquin tribes, notably the Twightwees, Weas, Foxes, Piankeshaws, Pottawatomies, Shawnees, Ouiateanons, and Kickapoos—all

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amalgamated into what was called the Miami Confederacy. The foremost object of this confederacy was to repel the Invasions of the Savage and Warlike Iroquois, or Five Nations, of Illinois.

It is gratifying to know that this interstate hostility has so completely disappeared that now, in the 20th century, the people of the two states visit back and forth without the slightest molestation.¹

The Indians of those early days led an active life, the men doing the fighting, hunting and gambling, and the women doing the work. Corn, beans, and pumpkins were produced in bumper crops, and were most welcome to the warriors home from the chase.

¹ See History of Indiana Society of Chicago.

CHAPTER III

THE FIRST WHITE MAN IN INDIANA. THE
DISCOVERY OF THE WABASH. WHAT HE
WROTE TO CADILLAC



LONG about 1669, the white man came with his rum, rifles, and religion. For the first time, his camp fires lighted up the dim beginnings of our written history, and for the first time, more than one hundred and seventy years after Columbus, a white man trod the soil of what now is Indiana. It was a proud moment for the discoverer, LaSalle.

In 1669, LaSalle started out from Montreal with four canoes and fourteen followers. He wanted to find the great river which lay far off in the unknown west. Crossing Lake Erie, the adventurers came

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down the Maumee and portaged across the Wabash. He called it the Agoussake, and as soon as he discovered it, he shouted "Voila!" Some time later he wrote about it to his friend LaMothe Cadillac in Detroit.

He simply had to write because he was in Indiana.

Cadillac hurried down and made a map of the Wabash, the first piece of historical
-- fiction turned out in Indiana.



La Salle Discovers the Wabash.

CHAPTER IV

COUREURS DE BOIS. FUR TRADERS. THE
FUR TRADE IN 1778. RELIGION, MAN-
NERS, AND CUSTOMS

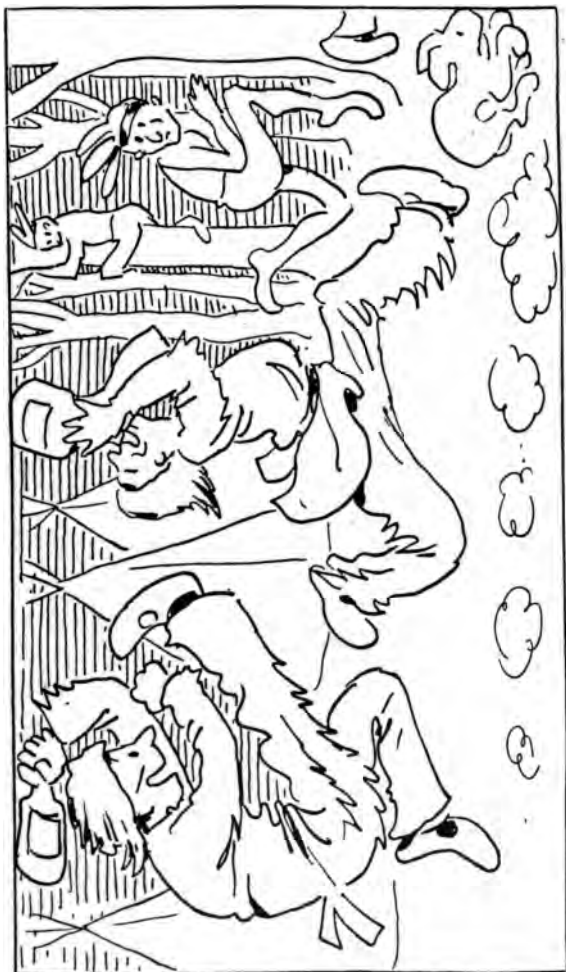


THE first white residents of Indiana, after the explorers, were Coureurs de Bois, young French-Canadians who terrorized Canada and became very formidable in their strength and numbers. They were wild and daring and lawless, spreading all the vices of the whites among the Indians and reducing the noble Redman to a state of complete demoralization. They were the exact opposite of the Y. M. C. A. Frontenac decided to suppress them in the interest of general morality, but they were too strong for him, and intimated that if he continued in his re-

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form movement they would become the allies of the English, whereupon Frontenac back-pedaled hastily, issued a general amnesty order, and made them his allies. They roved the districts through Indiana, engaged in the fur business, and contributed much to the romantic history of those days. A bunch of Coureurs de Bois landing in an Indian village was one of the most wakeful moments in the year for all concerned.

The Coureurs de Bois established no village, but lived with the Indians and in the Indian mode. As civilization encroached more and more, the Coureurs de Bois disappeared, leaving behind them nothing to mark their influence upon the history of the state, except, perhaps, a slight admixture of Romantic blood that possibly accounts for the brilliant literary achievements of the state in later years.



The Courers de Bois were Boisterous.

CHAPTER V

FIRST FRENCH FORTS AND TRADING POSTS. OUIATENON, VINCENNES, AND MIAMI



IN THE meantime, just as the French explorers from their dominions along the St. Lawrence were extending their territory westward, the British from their New England and Atlantic Coast possessions, began to reach out beyond the Alleghenies. So the French hastily established a chain of forts along the water route from Canada to Louisiana.

One of these forts was built at Ouiatenon, near LaFayette, in 1620; another at Fort Miami, near Fort Wayne, in 1634, and a third at Vincennes, in 1627. The first two were subordinate to the French ruler at

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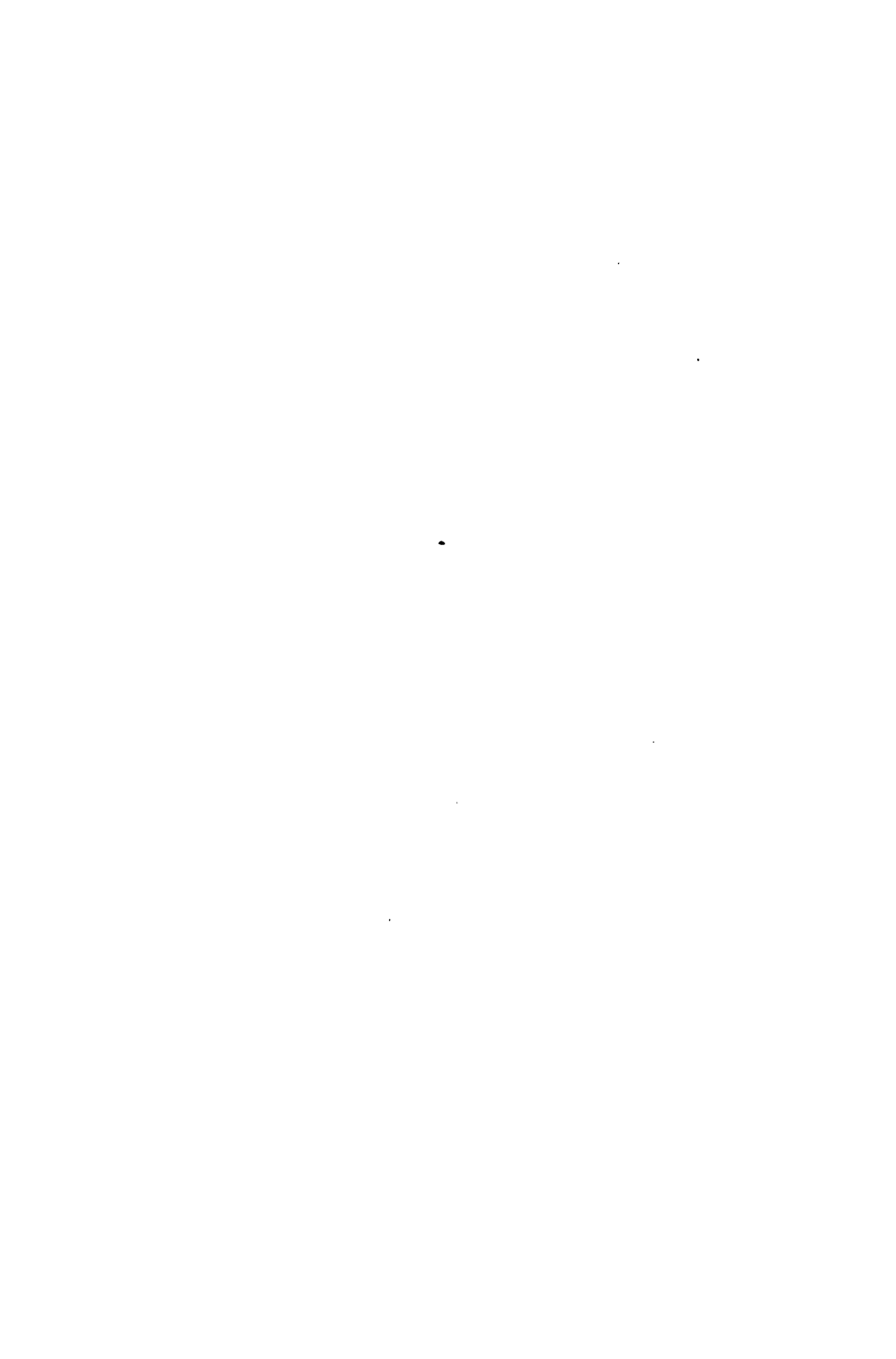
Montreal, the last under the French ruler in Louisiana.

The English became very jealous when they found that the French had taken Indiana, and after that the principal object in life of the French was to watch the English and expel them should they attempt to encroach. There was much ill-feeling, because, quite naturally, the English wanted Indiana for themselves. It is related that they resorted to extreme measures. For example, they induced a tribe of Mascoutins to attack the French under Dubuisson. A terrific battle occurred, but the timely arrival of M. de Vincennes with eight men held the redskins until friendly Indians arrived. The latter were so friendly that they sailed in and killed a thousand Mascoutins in twenty-three days, an average of between 43 and 44 *per diem*.

The early French explorers were shocked to find that the Miami Indians were anthropophagous—in other words, they loved their fellow men—fried, stewed, fricasseed, or



The British Were Very Jealous of the French.





M. de Vincennes Turned the Tide of Battle.

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boiled. When the British heard of this, one of their strategicians sent the Indians some kettles in which to cook the French. He evidently was an advocate of French cooking. History does not relate whether or not the kettles were thus used, but we are told that cannibalism, as a religious rite, continued to be practiced by the Miamis until the civilizers from Europe introduced slavery. After that a fellow citizen was worth more as a slave than as a meal, and consequently, as an economic measure, cannibalism was supplemented by slavery.

CHAPTER VI

GREAT MORTALITY OF INDIAN WARFARE.
HIGH DEATH RATE. M. DE VINCENNES,
FIRST RULER OF INDIANA. THE FIRST IN-
DIANA AUTHOR. A FAMOUS INDIAN



HERE was much fighting between the Iroquois and the Twightwees in those days. One account has it that in a village of 2,300 inhabitants 3,000 were killed, a statement that can be reconciled to fact only by the presumption that 700 dogs were among the slain. Yet notwithstanding this signal defeat, M. de Vaudreine took a census in 1718 and found 1,600 survivors. In 1764 Colonel Bouquet estimated the same tribes as numbering 1,000, a loss of 600 in forty-eight



There was Much Fighting Among the Indians.

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years, a death rate of nearly 100 per cent. per century.

Along in 1684, the Indians had a little touch of wanderlust, for history states that the Indiana Indians all moved over into Illinois, but, early in the 18th century, returned as soon as it was light enough to travel. History is silent as to what the savage Illinois Iroquois were doing at the time, but it is to be hoped that the Indiana Indians did not return from Illinois because of any lack of hospitality on the part of the Iroquois.

M. de Vincennes, the first ruler of Indiana, died after a very useful life and was succeeded by St. Ange.

The latter was not an educated man, for the unsettled life of his father in the frontier service had given him no opportunity for education. Pierre Couteau the Elder, who knew him well, deposed that "he could not write well, but that he could write his name."

M. St. Ange undoubtedly is the first Indiana author!

He remained a long time in Old Vin-

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cennes, but his successors changed often. D'Artaguiette, the Victim of the Chickasaws, was succeeded by Alphonse de la Buissoniere. After Alphonse came Captain Benoist St. Claire (probably a relative of Gaston), and later on came Chevalier de Makarty, of the well-known French family of the same name.

One of the most striking and memorable names in the early Indian history of the state was that of Coldfoot, of the Miami tribe. Of all the great braves that swayed the destinies of the red man in those days before Pontiac and Tecumseh came, the name of Coldfoot is the one that sticks longest in the memory. History does not relate whether or not Coldfoot was male or female, but it is a graceful tribute to the fair sex to presume that he was a male of noticeably conservative habits.



M. St. Ange was the First Indiana Author.



Chief Coldfoot.

CHAPTER VII

FIRST INDIANA INFANT INDUSTRIES. INTRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURE. SOME UNINTERESTING STATISTICS



THE industry first to be developed in the new country naturally was the fur trade, and for many years it was the greatest in point of value and volume. Great bales of pelts were assembled at the French trading posts at Vincennes and Ouiatenon, and from time to time were sent by pirogue or canoe on the long journey to Montreal. In 1778 the annual fur trade in Vincennes amounted to \$25,000, while that at Ouiatenon totaled \$40,000.

The French settlers also began to develop agriculture in the vicinity of their settle-

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ments. The cultivation was crude, but the rich soil yielded abundant crops, which were transported by barge to Louisiana, thence to the West Indies and France.

It is said that in 1746 the French settlements sent upward of 800,000 pounds of flour, shipped in bags made of elk hides. Indian corn was not so much cultivated as wheat, and what was raised was used to feed the cattle and hogs. The settlers grew excellent tobacco, said to have been superior to the Virginia product.

The Jesuits established breweries in which a medium article of beer was made. About the beginning of the British period this beverage gave way to "tafia," a rum made from molasses imported from New Orleans; and when the Americans under Clark came, this rum disappeared and Monongahela whisky became the popular stimulant.

CHAPTER VIII

LIFE AND CUSTOMS AMONG THE EARLY
FRENCH SETTLERS. CHARIVARI. VISIT-
ING CUSTOMS. FRUIT TREES. RUM



THE religion of the French settlers was exclusively Roman Catholic. Marriage was the great event of a lifetime. It was followed by feasting, dancing and pledging the health of the happy pair through the chief part of the succeeding night and sometimes for several nights. When a widow or widower married for the second time, the youth of the neighborhood indulged in a charivari, and the recipients of the serenade could obtain peace only by the payment of a sum of money which went to the poor. Later this custom was changed so that the

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money went towards more refreshments for the serenaders.

When the American settlers came they entered into this sport with such zest at all marriages that several of them were shot up by the indignant bridegroom, and as a social event the custom entered a quick decline.

Mardi Gras was always an occasion of celebrations. Cooking pancakes, such as we call flapjacks, was made an amusement in which all guests took part, the sport consisting in the rivalry of tossing and turning them over.

On New Year's day presents were given and calls were made by the gentlemen. The hostess allowed each gentleman to kiss her on the cheek and history leads us to believe that the custom was popular. When the English came, the officers' wives attempted to break up the custom, but soon adopted it, substituting, however, the lips for the cheek. This so shocked the American settlers that the charming custom was soon

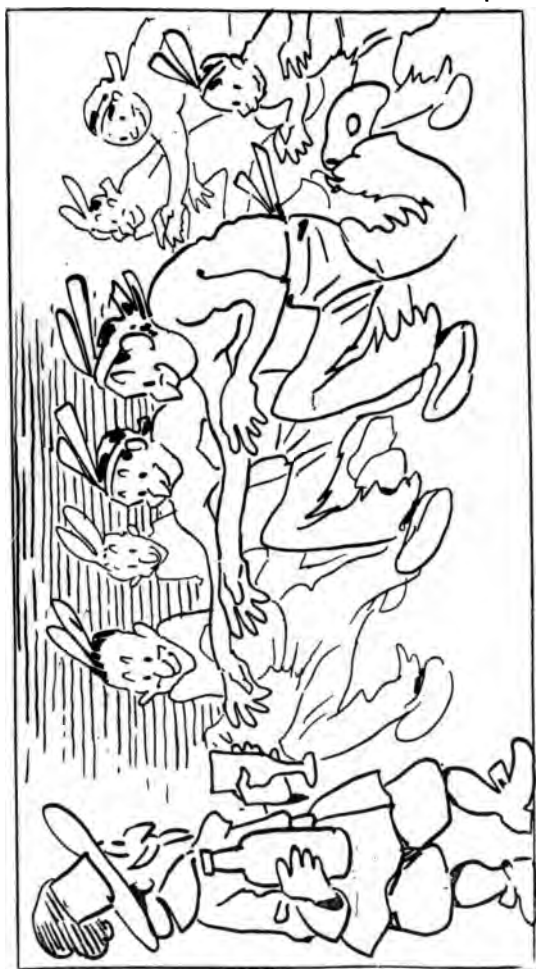


The Favorite Indoor Sport of the Early Settlers.





The New Year's Custom Was Said to be Popular.



The Indians Hastily Contracted the Drink Habit.

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abandoned. Since then kissing has been frowned upon by all Indianians.

Fruit trees were introduced by the Jesuit Fathers soon after 1735, and it is stated that all the vegetable and fruit plants transported here from France succeeded amazingly well.

The first European custom adopted and welcomed by the Indians was the taste for liquor. They took to it like ducks to water and within ten years from the time of the arrival of the very first explorers in 1680, the Indians were willing to sacrifice everything in the world for a drink of rum. There was no artifice that they would not resort to to obtain the means of intoxication. Sometimes the streets of villages would be full of drunken Indians and the nights were made hideous. In the morning, however, all was quiet again and scattered along in the mud puddles of the street would be seen the recumbent figures of noble red men, sleeping off their excesses, and waiting for someone to unscramble their legs.

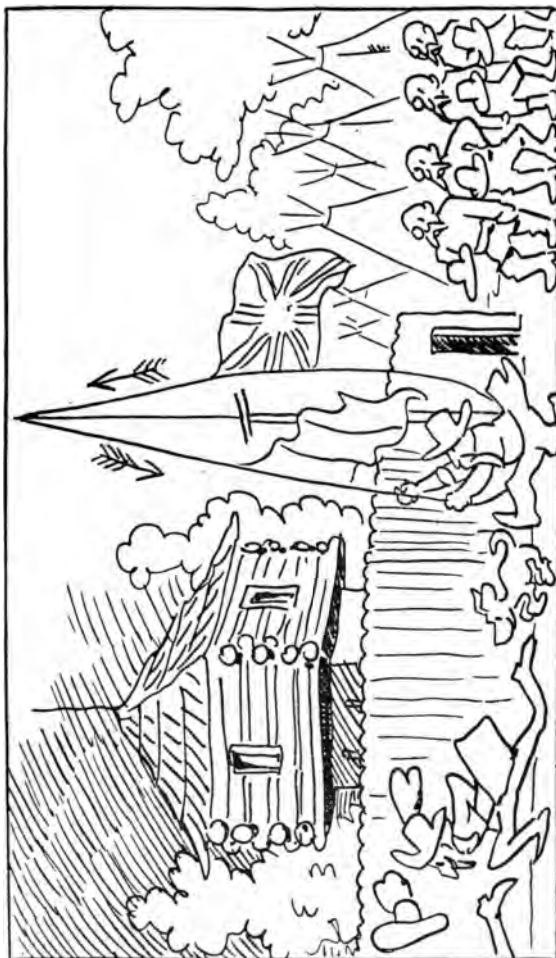
It was personal liberty with a vengeance.

CHAPTER IX

A WARLIKE PERIOD. ENCROACHMENTS OF THE BRITISH. DECISIVE BATTLE OF QUEBEC. WHAT GOV. ABBOTT SAID ABOUT THE WABASH.



ABOUT 1747 until 1765 was a period of martial activity. Wars were of almost daily occurrence, but those which are entitled to be embalmed in this history are the conspiracy of Nicholas, a Huron Chief, against the French, and the war of Pontiac against the British. Nicholas is described as a wily fellow full of savage cruelty, and his plan, in brief, was to kill all the French in the country. This was in 1747. His plot was discovered in time and only Fort Miami was doomed to fall into the clutches of Nicholas.



The British Take French Fort (1759).

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He burned it, but the French rebuilt it in 1748 and Nicholas and his followers came in and sued for peace. The English then organized the Ohio Land Company, the purpose of which was to buy and sell lands belonging to the Indians. This so exasperated the French that they seriously considered taking some action.

In 1753 Gov. Dinwiddie of Virginia, learning of the encroachments of the French in the Ohio valley, sent George Washington to order the evacuation of the frontier forts built south of Lake Erie in the Ohio valley. This led to war between the two countries and the decisive battle was fought and won by the English at Quebec in 1759, thus ending French dominion in all America north of Louisiana. The Indians were provoked at seeing their friends, the French, thus rudely expelled, so they organized under Pontiac and started a war against the English. A great force of braves under his leadership, and incited by the jealous French, attacked the British forts of the Northwest

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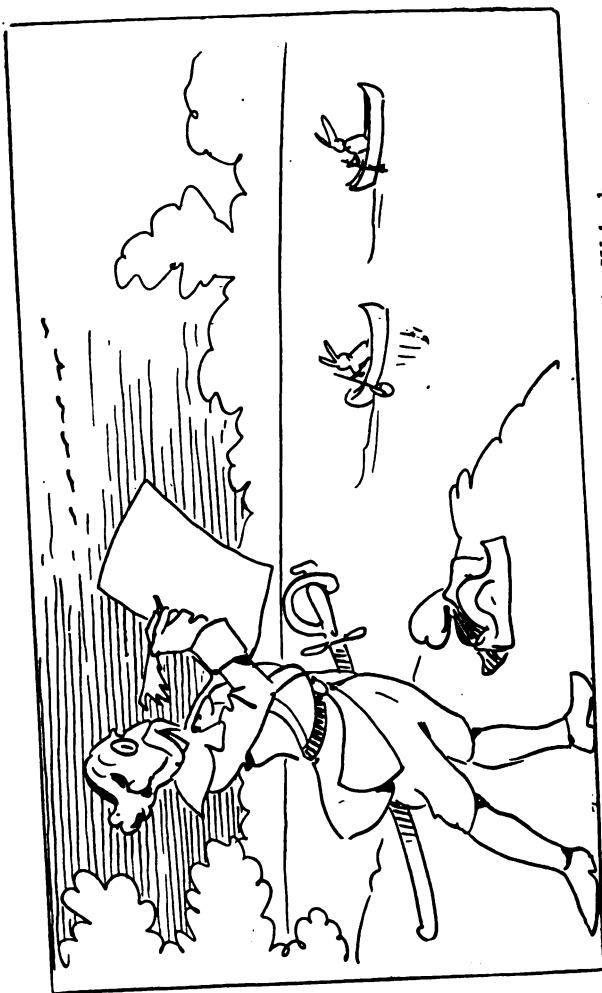
and played havoc with the fair sons of Albion. One by one the garrisons of St. Joseph, Ouiatenon and Miami fell, and all the English traders present at the time were illegally massacred. The French were unmolested. Pontiac himself conducted the attack on Detroit, but Col. Bouquet brought relief to the tired garrisons and forced Pontiac to a treaty of peace. Hostilities were declared off on the 5th of December, 1764. In 1765 the British garrisons were again placed in the various trading posts in Indiana, and in April, 1777, Lieutenant-Governor Abbott wrote these memorable words: "The Wabache is perhaps one of the finest rivers in the world."

With the occupation of the trading posts by the British in 1765, we pass from the period of French possession, 1669 to 1765, and enter that of the British, which was doomed to be of less than twenty years' duration.

At this time there were small clusters of white people at only three settlements in



Pontiac Starts War On British (1764).



Lt. Gov. Abbott Writes His Impression of the Wabash.

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Indiana, Vincennes, Ouiatenon and Fort Miami. The English government restricted emigration for fear that there might spring up a desire for independence. It is a matter of familiar history that it did spring up in the form of the American War for Independence and that Indiana was soon to pass from British to American control.

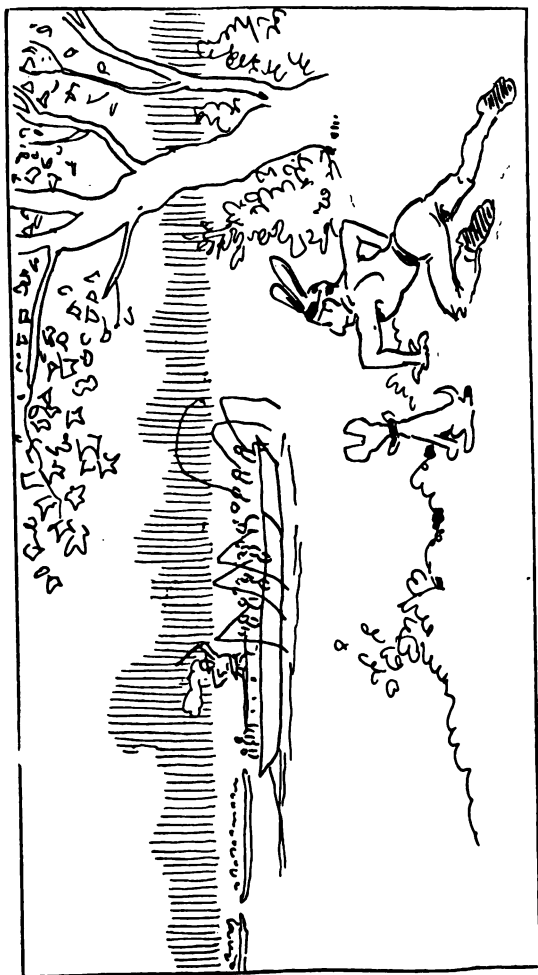
CHAPTER X

QUIETNESS ON WABASH. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK THE "HANNIBAL OF THE WEST." INDIANA BECOMING AMERICAN. SIEGE OF VINCENNES. WET WEATHER. FIRST PROHIBITION MOVEMENT IN 1790

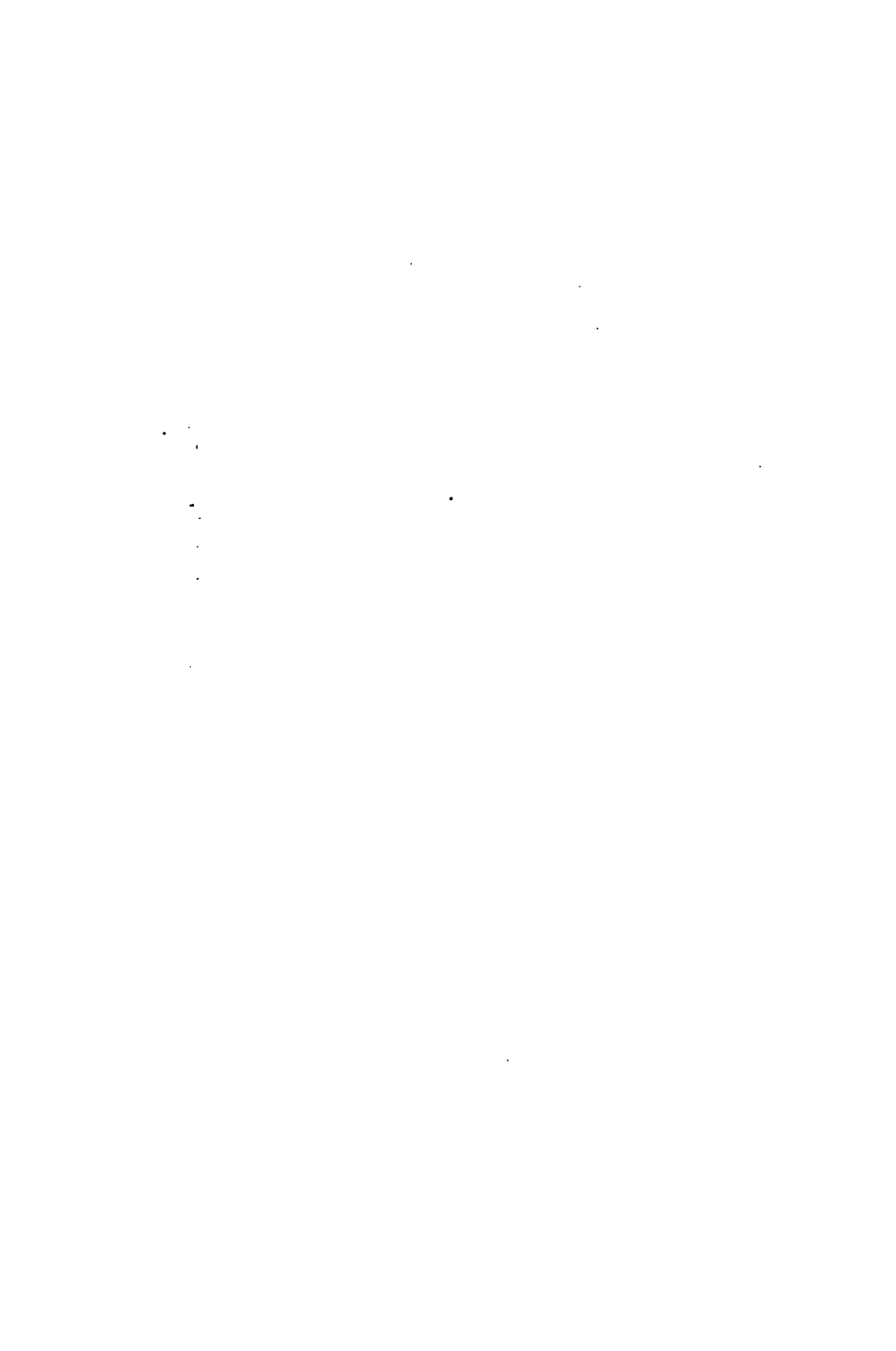


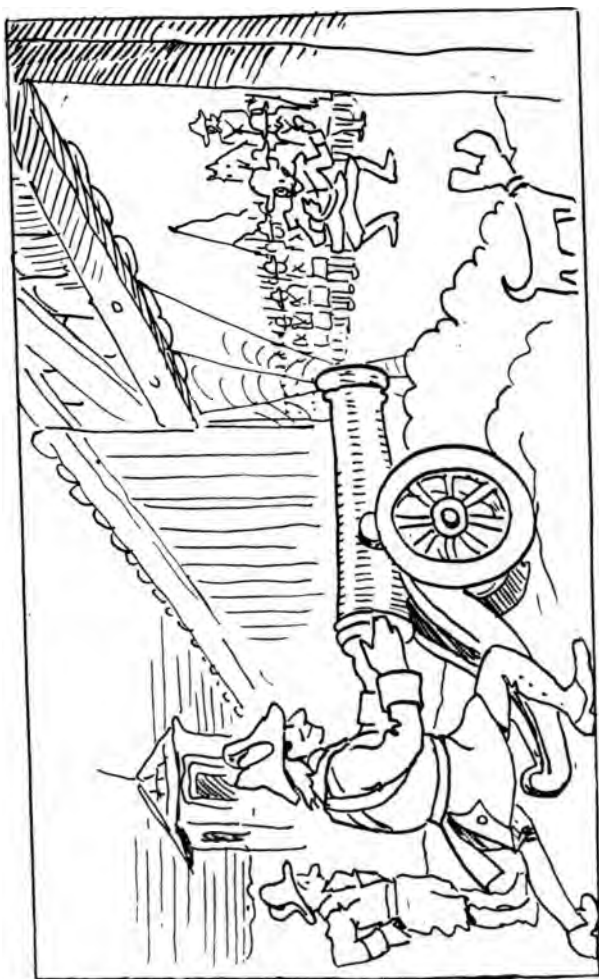
FROM 1773 to 1778 things were quiet on the Wabache. The English neglected their Indiana possessions, incredible as it may seem, and the French occasionally instigated Indian wars against the English, just to annoy the latter.

In 1775 Col. George Rogers Clark, a young Virginian of extraordinary character, heard that the British Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton in Detroit had enlisted Indians in his service and to encourage their



Clark Comes Down the Ohio. (1775).





Recapturing of Vincennes from the Two Americans by the British Army.

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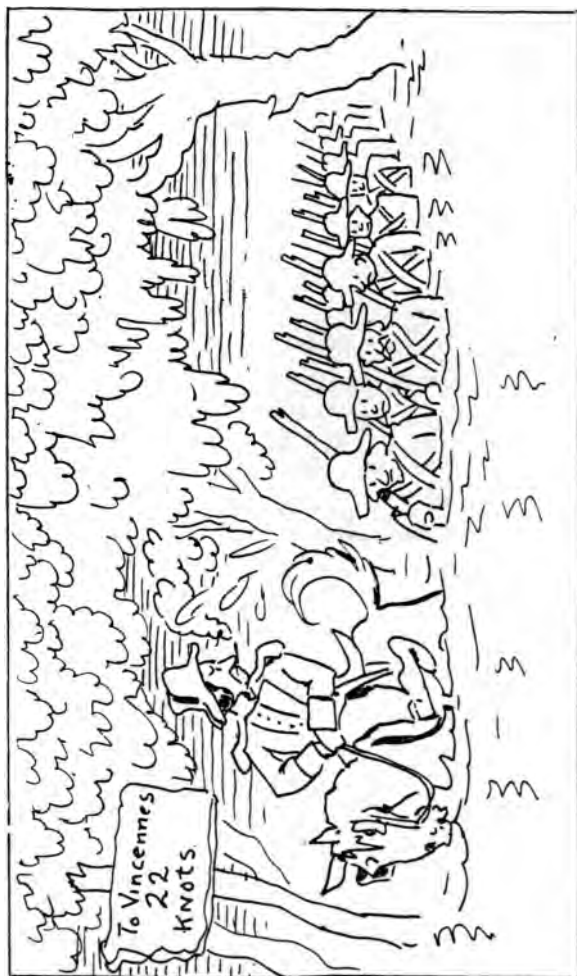
attacks on the Americans was offering £1 for the scalps of American women and children and £3 for the scalps of American men. This provoked Clark and so he went to Gov. Patrick Henry in Virginia to get permission to go out and stop the scalp industry. He was commissioned to do so and with a grant of £1,200 collected about 170 men and started down the Ohio River in a fleet of boats for Illinois and Indiana. He captured Kaskaskia in Illinois, without bloodshed, and then turned his attention to Vincennes. Through Father Gibault, and a gentleman named LaFont, he persuaded the French inhabitants of Vincennes to support the American cause and they took the oath of allegiance. For the first time the American flag floated over Vincennes and the territory included within the present boundary of the state became American.

Gov. Patrick Henry of Virginia in 1778 had an act passed by the Assembly calling all the country west of the Ohio Illinois County, and everything was going along

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splendidly until Henry Hamilton, the British Lieutenant Governor of Detroit, collected an army consisting of about thirty regulars, fifty French volunteers and 400 Indians, marched down the Wabash and took possession of Vincennes in December, 1778. There were only two Americans, Capt. Helm and a man named Henry in the place, but these two patriots loaded a cannon and stopped the invaders until Hamilton, who thought the place heavily manned and well defended, assured them the honors of war when they surrendered. Hamilton was surprised, to say the least, when he found that the garrison consisted of only two men.

Col. Clark over in Kaskaskia heard about it some time later and determined to recapture the place from the British. It was a terrible march. The country was flooded and most of the time the gallant little army was wading in water neck-deep. They were looking for the Wabash, but they couldn't find it on account of the flood. The army ran out of provisions, but on the sixteenth of



Clark's March to Recapture Vincennes (1779).





Clark Conveys Idea of Strong Force.

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February, 1779, one of the soldiers shot a deer and thus saved the army from starvation.

Finally Clark arrived in the outskirts of Vincennes. The inhabitants looked at his army and there was great excitement as he marched his little band around a hill a number of times to give the effect of a great force. On the twenty-fifth he took Vincennes and again hoisted the American flag.

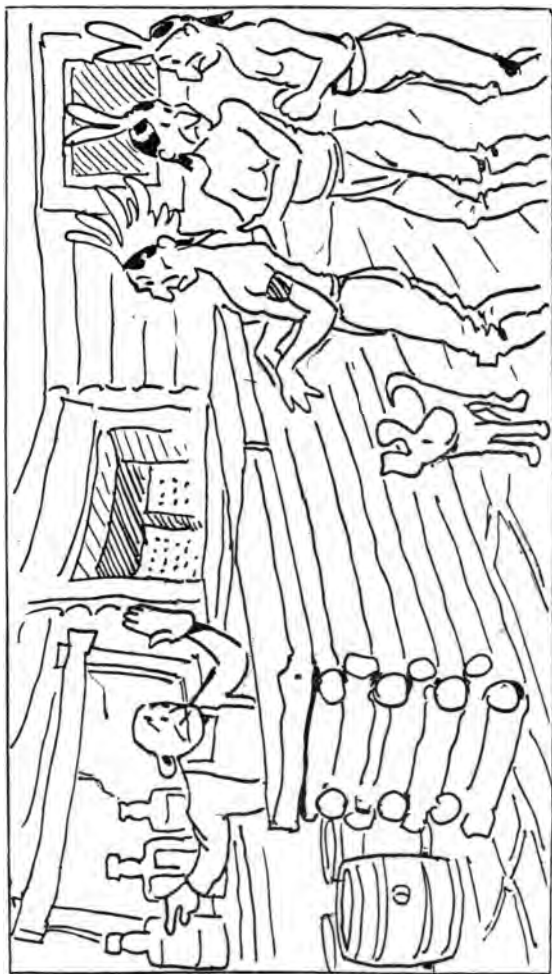
In 1784 Virginia ceded Indiana to the Congress of the United States and from that time on till 1787 there was a brisk boom in real estate.

In 1790 a general court was held in Vincennes and passed an act prohibiting giving or selling liquor to Indians. Naturally this drove the Indians to war, and three successive expeditions under Harmar, Scott and Wilkinson unsuccessfully tried to subdue them. Then St. Claire started out to show them how to do it, and was "licked to a frazzle." This was in 1791. After some meditation on the subject he decided to resign

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and was succeeded by Gen. Anthony Wayne, who organized an army of 3,600 men and fought a terrific battle with the Indians and British volunteers on the Maumee, defeating them unmercifully.

In honor of himself, on the eighteenth of October, 1797, he established Fort Wayne and three years later effected a treaty of peace with all the Indians.



Indians Prohibited from Receiving Liquor (1790).



The Defeat of St. Clair (1791).

CHAPTER XI

SPANISH REGIME. LOUISIANA PURCHASE



IT IS a curious matter of record that in these early days and even as late as 1838, the only money in circulation in Indiana was the Spanish and it is also a matter that occasions surprise to learn that the Spaniards at one time owned part of Indiana. When DeSoto discovered the Mississippi he stuck a flag in the mud and attached the whole country. Later the French got in by virtue of the Treaty of Utrecht, but still later, in 1769, Spain got it back by virtue of a secret treaty with France. In 1800, Napoleon, with his head full of dreams of conquest, struck a bargain with Spain whereby he acquired Louisiana clear up to Terre

HISTORY OF INDIANA

Haute, in exchange for Parma; but in 1803 he proposed to the American Minister in Paris that America buy it from him for \$12,000,000. There was no time to consult Congress, for by the time Congress would act the chance would be gone, so the American Minister bought it in the name of this country and got the greatest bargain in the history of the world. Twenty years later it could not have been bought for ten times the amount. Thus all of Louisiana province, including part of Indiana, became American with the good will of France. Otherwise the Americans would have had to fight France for possession of this territory, which would have been inconvenient at the time as well as ungrateful to a friend.

CHAPTER XII

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT. GENERAL HARRISON. INDIANS VEXED AT LAND-GRABBERS. AARON BURR. OPERATIONS OF THE "INTERESTS." WHAT CONGRESS DID TO ILLINOIS.

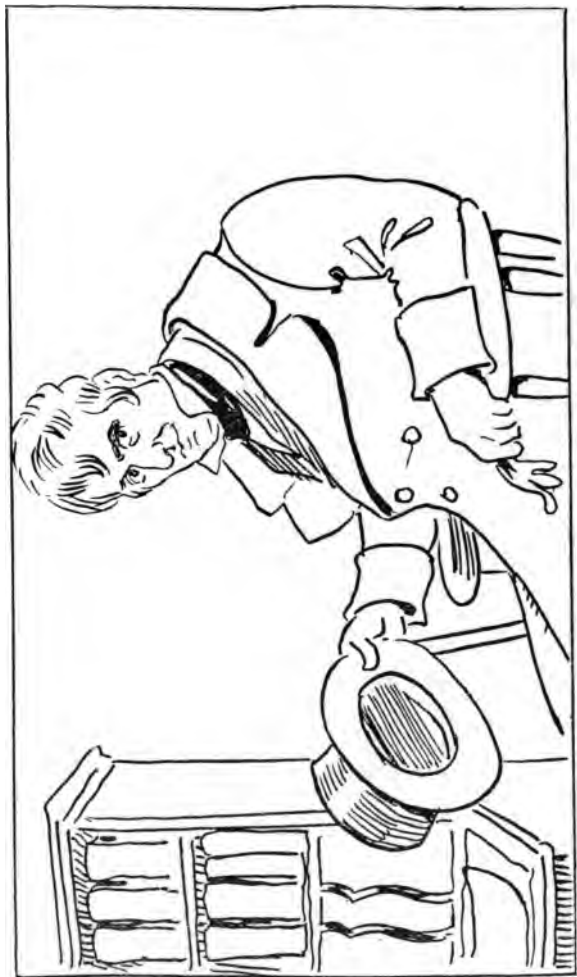


IN 1800 a territorial government was organized by Gen. William Henry Harrison. At this time the Northwest Territory was divided into the territories of Ohio and Indiana. The former comprised the region now called Ohio and the latter comprised the remainder or what now constitutes the states of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and a small part of Minnesota. The seat of government of Indiana was Vincennes. Gen. Harrison was made Governor. The civil-

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ized population of the new territory was 4,875. Peace reigned over the land for a year or so and Vincennes grew to be a prosperous town of fifty houses protected by Fort Knox. Everybody was out grabbing land from the noble redman and by 1805 the Indians complained against the encroachments of the white people upon the lands that belonged to them. Their protests were laid upon the table or referred to the Committee on Waste Paper, which course so aroused Law-le-was-i-Kaw (The Loud Mouth)—Tecumseh's brother, that he took upon himself the character of a prophet, assumed the alias Pems-quat-a-wah (The Open Door) and started out to insurgé. In 1808 he established his headquarters at Prophet's Town, near the mouth of the Tippecanoe, and began to fill the neighboring country with fervid oratory.

We will now leave The Prophet for a paragraph or two, and turn to the southern borders where Aaron Burr in 1805-1807 got busy on the Ohio and inaugurated his



General William Henry Harrison.

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short-lived and ill-fated imperialistic movement. A few husky anti-imperialists arrested him and scattered his followers, and this is all that we shall have to say about Mr. Burr.

Indiana in the meantime had become a thriving territory of 24,520 inhabitants—about the size of Lafayette in census years—and the value of its manufactures reached the staggering total of \$159,052. The “Interests” has already got busy!

In 1809 Congress detached Illinois into a separate territory, a sad day for Illinois.

CHAPTER XIII

INSURGENT MOVEMENT. BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE. THE PROPHET SINGS FAVORITE SONG. SURVIVORS DESPERATE



LONG in 1810 Tecumseh and his brother, The Prophet, began to get into the public eye again. They were becoming very much provoked with the "Interests" and on the 28th of August, 1810, Tecumseh delivered his celebrated speech demanding the alternative of returning the Indians their lands or meeting them in battle. The matter was discussed pro and con for over a year. General Harrison then considered the Indian point of view revolutionary and socialistic and proceeded to get his troops ready. On the 29th of October, with 900 men—250 regulars,



Tecumseh Delivers Celebrated Speech (1810).



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60 volunteers from old Kentucky, 600 citizens of Indiana Territory, of which 270 were mounted, the general marched up the river to present his arguments to The Prophet. They camped on the battlefield of Tippecanoe, only a short distance from Prophet's Town and at 4 A. M. on the morning of November 7th, 1811, the Indians attacked. It was a lively fight in which 700 effectives on the American side and about 1,000 Indians shot up the scenery by the dawn's early light and left many heroes scattered about the battlefield. Thirty-seven Americans were killed, 25 mortally wounded, and 126 just wounded, while the Indians lost 40 killed, and an unknown number of wounded.

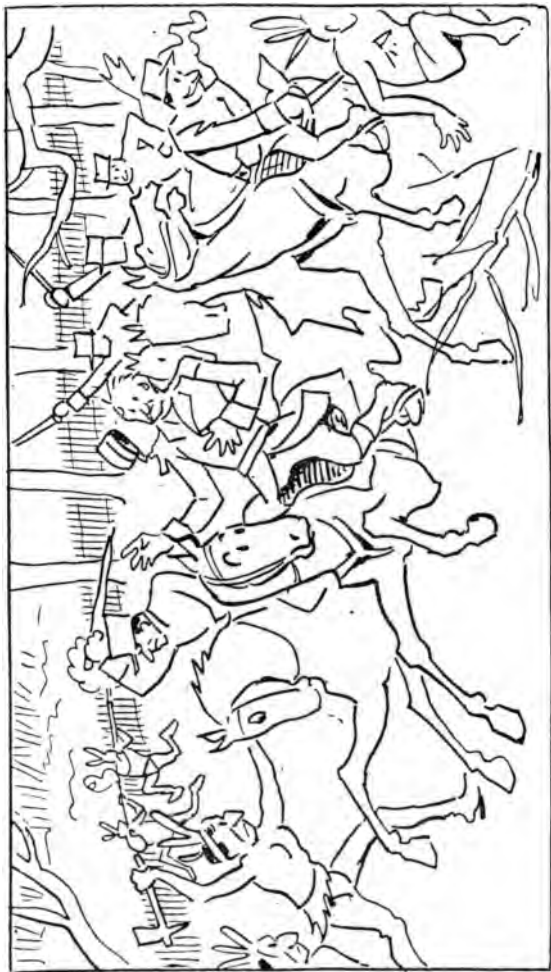
While the battle was in progress The Prophet sat upon a piece of elevated ground on the banks of the Wabash near by and encouraged his warriors by singing a favorite war song.

After and during the battle the Indians dispersed, and the little wooded knoll by the

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Tippecanoe had become the most famous Indian battle grounds.

This conflict of the rival forces cleared the atmosphere and Indiana entered upon a period of peace and prosperity that lasted nearly six months. Then in 1812 the United States declared war on Great Britain and the Indians started to fight again. It is probable that they were still smarting under the effect of the act prohibiting anyone from giving them liquor. In September, 1813, Commodore Perry won his great naval — victory in Lake Erie, General Harrison invaded Canada; and on October 5, 1813, Tecumseh, now a Brigadier General in the British Army, was killed in the great battle of the Thames, near Detroit. He was one of the greatest Indians in history, and curiously enough he was one of a set of triplets of which The Prophet was also one. In this battle the power of the Indians and the British in the Northwest Territory was forever crushed.



The Battle of Tippecanoe (Nov. 7, 1811).

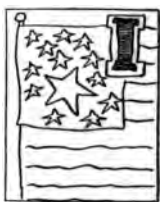


The Prophet Sings War Song During Battle.



CHAPTER XIV

THE CAPITAL MOVED TO CORYDON. INDIANA
BECOMES A STATE. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
HUGH M'CULLOCH. HENRY WARD BEECH-
ER



IN 1813 the capital of Indiana was moved from Vincennes to Corydon and Senator Thomas Posey of Tennessee was nominated as governor and assumed his duties on the 25th of May, 1813. Posey County later was named in his honor.

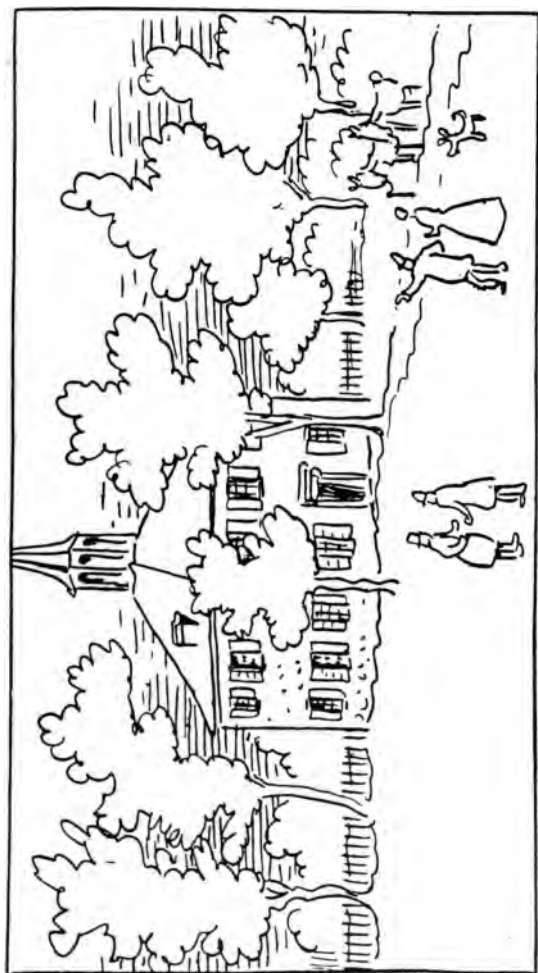
Three years after he became governor, the president on the 19th day of April, 1816, approved the bill creating the state of Indiana. It is a date of which every true son of Hoosierdom should feel proud. The total population at that time was 63,897, just

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3,897 in excess of the population necessary for qualification to statehood, and the state was divided in thirteen counties. Now there are ninety-two counties, which eloquently shows how the state has grown.

The year 1816 is also memorable in another way. It was then that a poor and shiftless squatter drifted over from Kentucky and settled in Spencer County. For the first year he and his little family lived in a "half-faced" camp—a log shelter enclosed on only three sides—and about this rude cabin played a boy of seven years. This was little Abe, the son of Tom Lincoln. Two years after the arrival of the family in Indiana, the mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, died and was soon succeeded by another Mrs. Lincoln; a motherly woman whose kindness did much toward starting the little stepson along studious and useful paths. She sent him to the little neighboring log cabin school which gave to Abraham Lincoln the only schooling he ever had.

The formative period of the boy's life was



The Old State House at Corydon (1813).



Lincoln's Indiana Home (1816-1830).



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passed in this humble spot and it was not until 1830, when he was twenty-one years old, that the Lincoln family moved to Illinois.

A beautiful monument, the gift of Clem Studebaker, marks the spot where Nancy Hanks Lincoln died in Indiana.

In the same period, 1823, in Wayne County was born a boy who was destined forty years later to be the governor of the state. This was Oliver P. Morton, the great executive in the troubled days of the Civil War.

In 1833 a wandering young lawyer settled in Wayne County and thirty years later was Secretary of the Treasury McCulloch of Lincoln's cabinet.

And in 1837 a young preacher came to Lawrenceburg and after two years' labor in that field went to Indianapolis, where he laid the foundation of the fame that was destined to make the name of Henry Ward Beecher known throughout the whole world.

CHAPTER XV

PIONEER DAYS. SOCIAL EXPERIMENT AT NEW HARMONY



IN 1787 there were only four hundred Americans within the borders of what is now Indiana, but from that year onward the stream of pioneers that came to brave the wilderness became increasingly greater. Upon flatboats that floated down the Ohio came emigrants from far off Pennsylvania and Virginia; and across the Ohio came venturesome souls from Kentucky, Tennessee and the Carolinas. Those were days and experiences that tried the courage and developed a strong-hearted race of people. They arrived in Indiana after weeks of arduous travel, undergoing discomforts and hard-



The Pioneers.

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ships that were new to many who had been brought up amidst luxurious surroundings.

In the depths of the wilderness they cleared the little patch of land that was to be their farm, and threw up the rude log cabin that was to be their shelter. Marauding Indians were all about them and the early settlers were obliged at all times to go armed. Massacres were frequent, and there was always present the dread of tragedy. Yet in spite of this those first brave pioneers built up their homes, wove their own clothing, educated their children, and soon had created a pleasant frontier society.

By the time Indiana was admitted to statehood in 1816 the 400 Americans had grown to over 63,000.

One of the strangest and most interesting developments of these pioneer days was the Social Experiment at New Harmony.

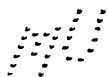
In the spring of 1815, George Rapp led his eight hundred German peasants from Pennsylvania to the wilderness of Indiana. For nine years they remained in the state,

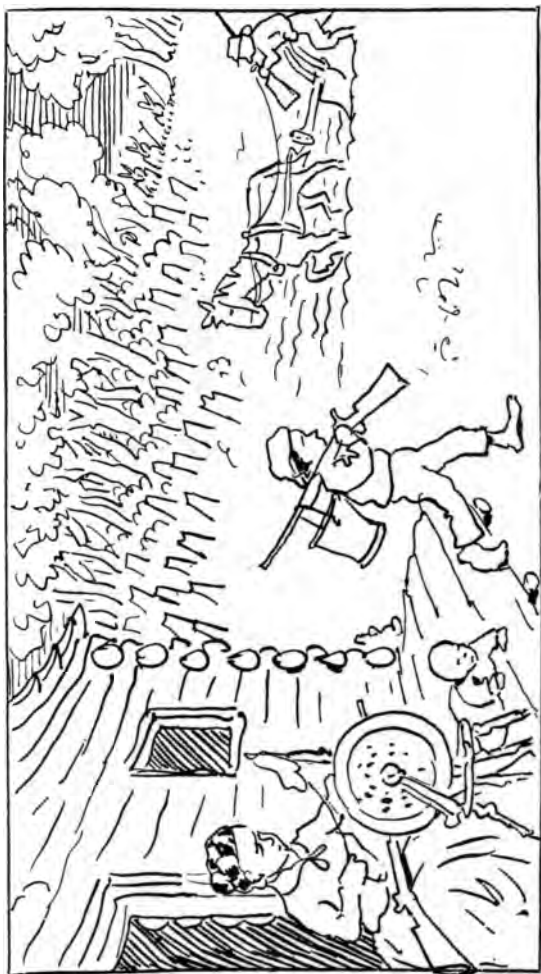
HISTORY OF INDIANA

developing a great commercial estate of 30,000 acres, 3,000 of which was under cultivation. One feature of the experiment was the problem of marriage, the only increase in their numbers being the accessions from Germany.

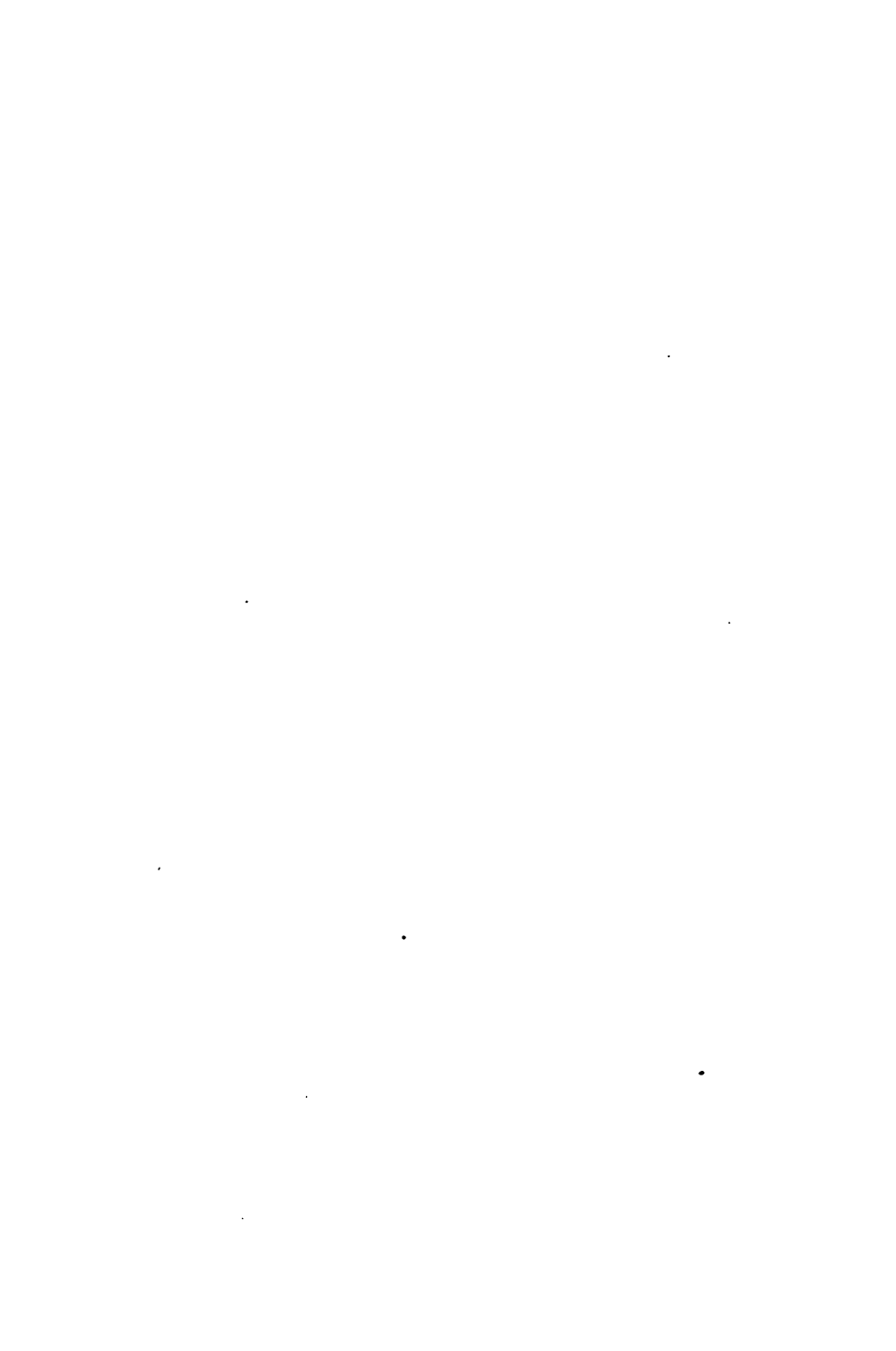
The New Harmonists became so wealthy in Indiana that their founder feared that the luxury of living might entice the flock from strict obedience to his rules, so he sold the entire estate of Robert Owen, a Scotch philanthropist who wanted to start a communist settlement, and led his flock back to Pennsylvania.

The experiment of Robert Owen was actuated by the highest ideals and the most intelligent direction, but it failed after four years of existence.





Marauding Indians Lurked About.



CHAPTER XVI

AGE OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT. FIRST
RAILWAY IN INDIANA. TAXPAYERS KICK.
STATE LOSES CREDIT. RESCUED BY GOV-
ERNOR WHITCOMB



THOSE were busy days in Indiana.

On July 4, 1836, the first railroad was put in operation. It was part of the Lawrenceburg & Indianapolis Road and was one and one-quarter miles long. The single car ran on tracks but was pulled by horses. The car was a two horse-power 36 model and never broke any speed regulations.

In October, 1847, the toot of Indiana's first real locomotive was heard on the Madison & Indianapolis Road, which was finished

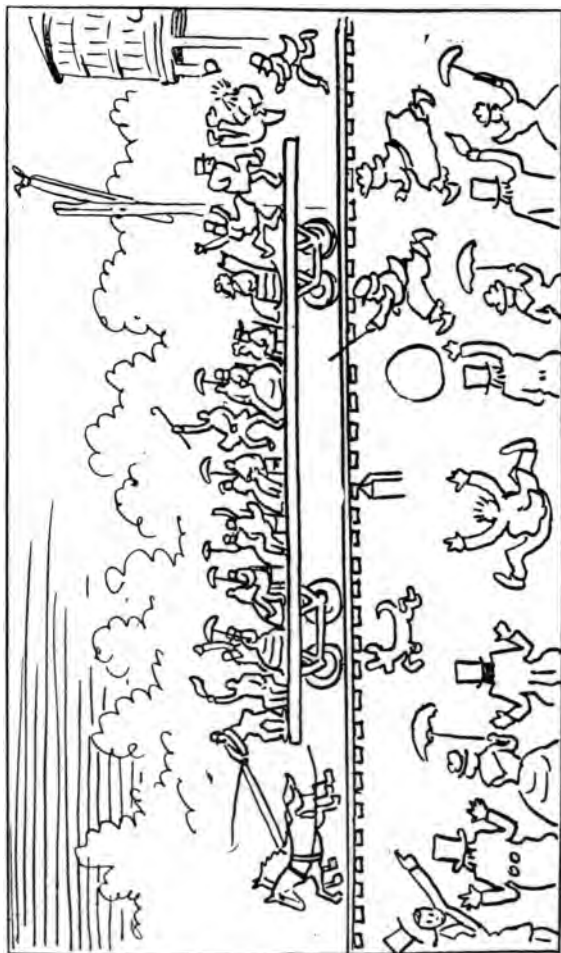
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and dedicated that day. The following year the first telegraph was introduced into Indiana.

The first monopoly of Indiana was the Indiana State Bank, chartered by the legislature in 1833, to exclusively do the banking for the whole state. There was a branch in each of thirteen principal towns, the capital of each branch being \$160,000, one-half of which the state appropriated. This bank did splendid service in those constructive days and when its charter ran out in 1857 so great had been its success that the state's share of the profits was nearly \$3,000,000.

Agriculture was the leading industry of the new state. Also other thriving industries were springing up and it seems quite familiar to note that in 1821, a panic, the result of dishonest speculation, cast a gloom over the infant industries of the state.

In December, 1835, the legislature convened in the new capitol at Indianapolis. Enormous public improvements were projected and commenced. The first part of



The First Railroad (1836).



The Canal Boat Voyages were Popular (1835).



The Canal Boat Voyages were Popular (1835).

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the Wabash and Erie canal, that connecting the Wabash and the Maumee rivers, was completed in 1835 and in 1843 the great waterway was completed. Packets capable of doing a hundred miles in twenty-four hours were running in the canal. A trip on the canal became a great social event and the long voyages were delightful. No seasickness was ever reported.

It was a period of tremendous development and only one thing was lacking to make it seem natural. This one thing happened in 1837.

The taxpayers began to kick.

The condition was critical. The state had borrowed \$3,827,000 and the five per cent. interest on this sum was more than the taxpayers could or would stand.

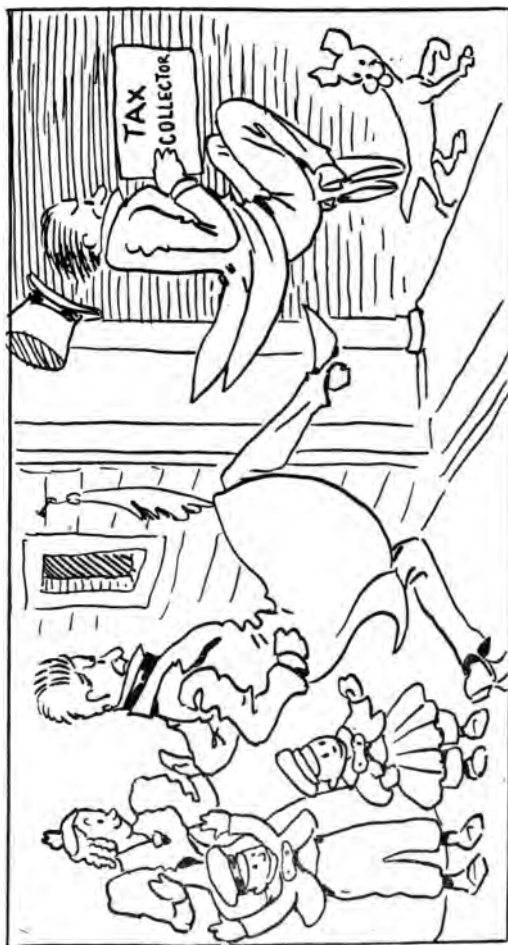
It is suspected that the state, with that soaring ambition which has ever characterized it, had bitten off more than it could fletcherize. The canal system in 1840 embraced an aggregate length of 1,160 miles, of which only 140 miles had been completed.

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Improvements aggregating a cost of \$19,914,424 were under way and there had actually been spent \$8,164,528.

Those energetic old pioneers were evidently bent upon Hollandizing the map. There was the Wabash and Erie Canal, the Cross-cut Canal between Terre Haute and the Central Canal, the latter running from the Wabash and Erie Canal to Indianapolis and thence projected to Evansville. Also the Erie and Michigan Canal was burrowing its way slowly across the state and swiftly into the pockets of the taxpayers. There were railroads and turnpikes under way and it is no wonder the state defaulted the interest on its public debt and was humiliated throughout the neighboring states. Then followed the Big Panic in 1837, when oats sold for six cents a bushel and eggs at three cents a dozen. And the worst of it was that the taxpayer could not blame it on Wall Street.

Governor Whitcomb, a man of great financial genius, finally straightened the matter



The Tax Payer Began to Kick.



Gov. Whitcomb Sells Public Utilities and Saves State Credit (1844).

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out. He sold the public utilities for money to pay the claims against the state and thus redeemed its credit, although putting the Taxpayer in the grasp of the "Money Power." The Governor, one of the ablest in the history of the state, was rewarded by a seat in the United States Senate before his term expired.

These years of the early forties were notable because of the action of Ex-Governor Wallace in the United States Congress. As a member of that body he cast the deciding vote in favor of an appropriation to develop S. F. B. Morse's magnetic telegraph, which vote cost him his reelection. This shows that Indiana voters are human and sometimes err.

Although very busy at this time, the state took enough time off to send a block of marble to be placed in the Washington monument. Carved upon it were these words: "Indiana knows no North, no South, nothing but the Union."

CHAPTER XVII

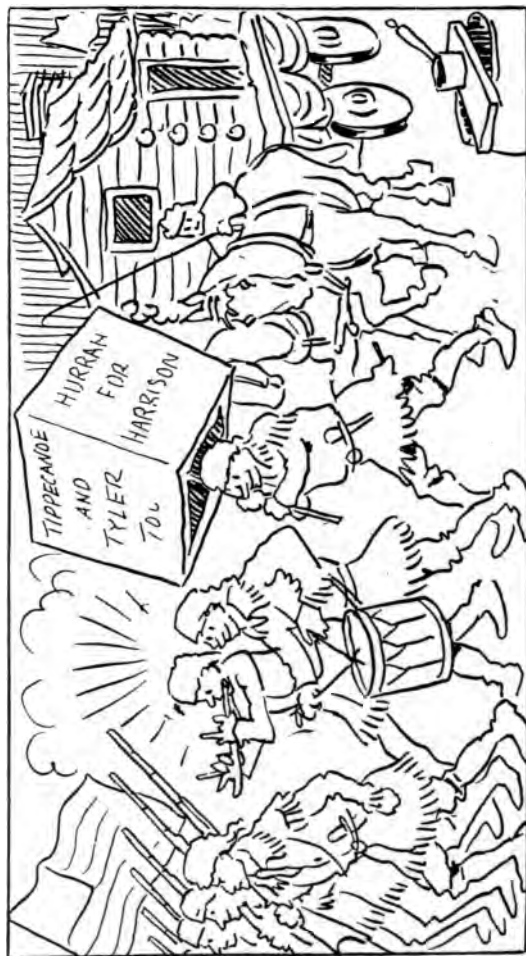
POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1840. MEXICAN WAR



S A pleasing diversion from those sordid financial matters came the lively presidential campaign of 1840. It was one of the most notable of our history.

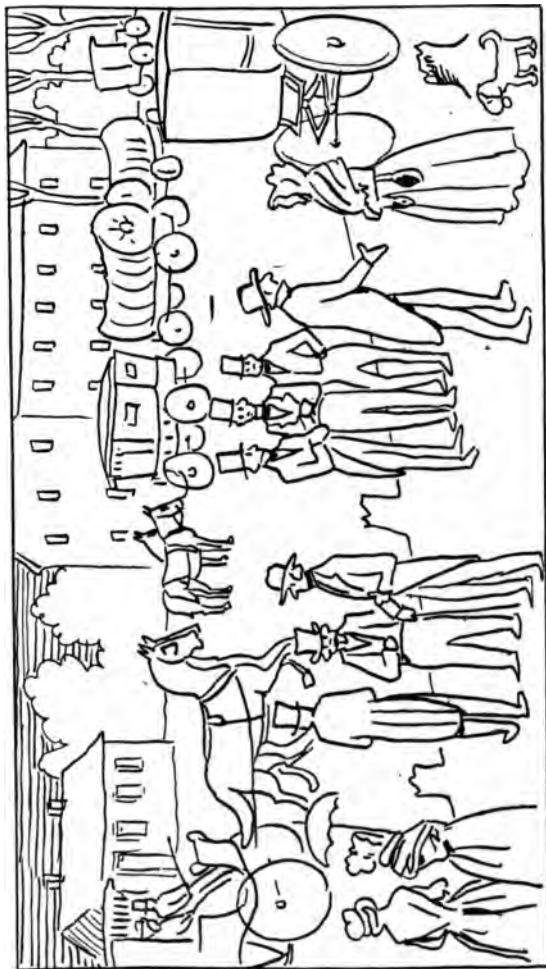
The Democrats nominated Van Buren and Johnson, and the Whigs put up Harrison and Tyler. In 1836 Van Buren had licked Harrison to a frazzle but in 1840 Harrison "came back." It was a "log cabin and hard cider" campaign, with lots of singing, and the songs were mostly about Tippecanoe.

The following song became as popular as



The Log Cabin and Hard Cider Campaign.





Indians Discussing the Mexican War.

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did "The Banks of the Wabash" in a later day:

Oh, have you heard the news from Maine?
Maine, Maine, all honest and true!
Seventeen thousand is the tune
For Tippecanoe and Tyler, too,
For Tippecanoe and Tyler, too,
And with them we'll beat little Van!
Van, Van is a used up man,
And with them we'll beat little Van!

The author of this poem is not known, but no true Indianian has made any effort to discover his identity. He was surely not an Indiana poet.

Harrison was elected but lived only one month of his term.

A little while later, in 1846, things being dull, the Mexican War broke out and Governor Whitcomb sent troops to the war, but he came out boldly as being opposed to extending the territory on which our national sin, slavery, was allowed to flourish.

CHAPTER XVIII

THE CALIFORNIA GOLD FEVER. CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. REPUBLICAN PARTY BORN



LONG in 1849 the California gold fever broke out and a great many Indianians joined the hurrying multitude that was scrambling toward the gold fields. Settlers who had stubbornly fought the wilderness of Indiana until they had at last carved a home in it, were seized by the epidemic and gladly answered the call of the wilderness again. Some succeeded, some failed, some came back, and some were never heard of again.

Two years later, the state having outgrown its old Constitution, a convention was called for the purpose of framing a new one



The California Gold Fever (1849).



Indiana Outgrows Old Constitution and Receives New One (1851).

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to meet the changed conditions wrought by the telegraph, the railway, and other modern inventions. George Whitfield Carr presided, and the secretary was William H. English, afterwards a Democratic candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Gen. Hancock. Two men who subsequently became Vice Presidents of the United States, Schuyler Colfax and Thomas A. Hendricks, also sat in this convention. Charles Warren Fairbanks, also as Vice President in later years, was too young to sit in the convention.

The prohibition of slavery was renewed and it was stipulated that no indenture of any negro or mulatto, made or executed out of the bonds of the state, should be valid within the state.

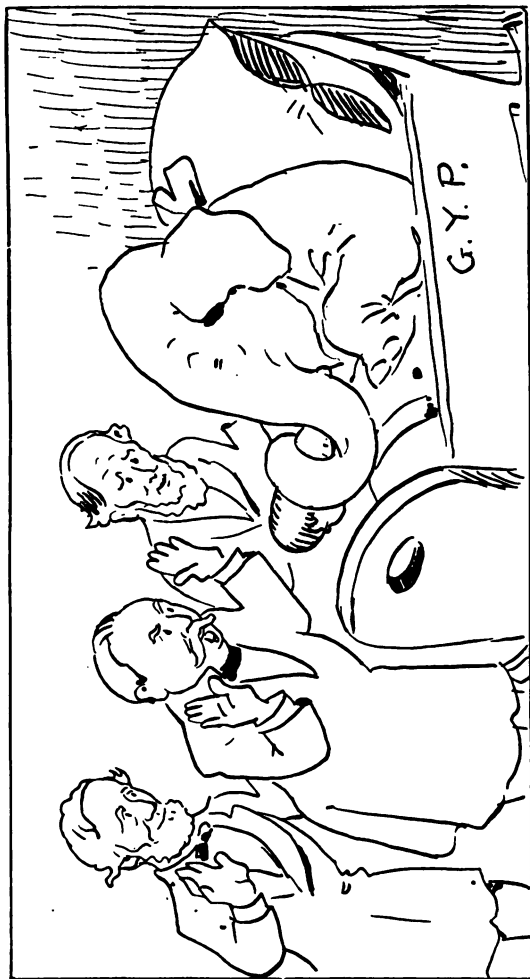
In 1854 the Republican party was formed and Oliver P. Morton was nominated for Governor on that ticket. He was defeated by Ashbel P. Willard, one of the most effective stump orators ever heard in Indiana and a man of great intellect and force of

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character. He was the Beveridge of his day.

Four years later Morton was elected Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket, headed by Henry S. Lane, who served only a day or two before going to the United States Senate.

Already the threat of Civil War was in the air and the state was seriously divided in its sentiment on slavery. The majority of people south of the National Road being originally slave states, favored slavery, a policy of non-interference with slave-holding states; the great majority of the people north of the National Road were strongly anti-slavery in sentiment. Yet when the critical test came how nobly the state responded to the call of an anti-slavery President!



The Republican Party Is Born.



Sentiment on Slavery was Divided.

CHAPTER XIX

THE CIVIL WAR AND INDIANA'S BRILLIANT RECORD. MORGAN'S RAID



IN THE midst of the great industrial development of the state the Civil War broke out in 1861. Oliver P. Morton at once issued a proclamation calling for 6,000 volunteers as the state's portion of the 75,000 called for by President Lincoln. Before the proclamation had been fully read there were 15,000 men ready for war. The legislature met in extraordinary session on April 24th, 1861, and voted \$500,000 for arms and ammunition, \$100,000 for military contingencies and \$1,000,000 for enlistment, maintenance and subsisting troops.

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On April 25th the six regiments were formed with a lot to spare.

On the 16th of May four more regiments were called for and in all the year of '61 the Government called upon Indiana for troops amounting to 38,832 men. In reply she sent 53,035 men.

In July and August, 1862, the President called for 600,000 additional men and Indiana's quota was fixed at 42,500.

In July, 1863, news reached Indianapolis that a rebel force 6,000 strong had crossed the Ohio. The Governor immediately issued a call and within forty-eight hours 65,000 men had tendered their services.

By 1863 the state had furnished 98 regiments of infantry; 27 batteries of artillery, a total of 102,698 men.

By the end of the war the total number of troops furnished by the state for all services in the Army of the Union exceeded 200,000 men, the greater portion of which was for three years, and in addition to this great number a force of 50,000 state militia



Indians Recruiting (April 15, 1861).



Colleges Were Emptied.

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enlisted to protect the Ohio river border. The state with 246,000 voters had furnished 259,000 troops. Some of the colleges were closed because the students had all gone to the war.

Indiana furnished 17.3 per cent. of her total population capable of bearing arms, according to the census of 1860, to the armies of the Union. On this basis but one state in the Union surpassed or equaled the record and that was Delaware, which is credited with 74.8 per cent. of her military population of 1860. But of the supply credited to Delaware one-tenth was in money commutation and nearly one-tenth of the men were colored.

Of the troops sent by Indiana 7,243 were killed or mortally wounded; 19,429 died from other causes, making a total death rate of over 13 per cent. of all troops furnished. The last Union soldier killed in battle was a man in the 34th Indiana.

Three times Indiana was invaded, once in 1862 by a small marauding party that es-

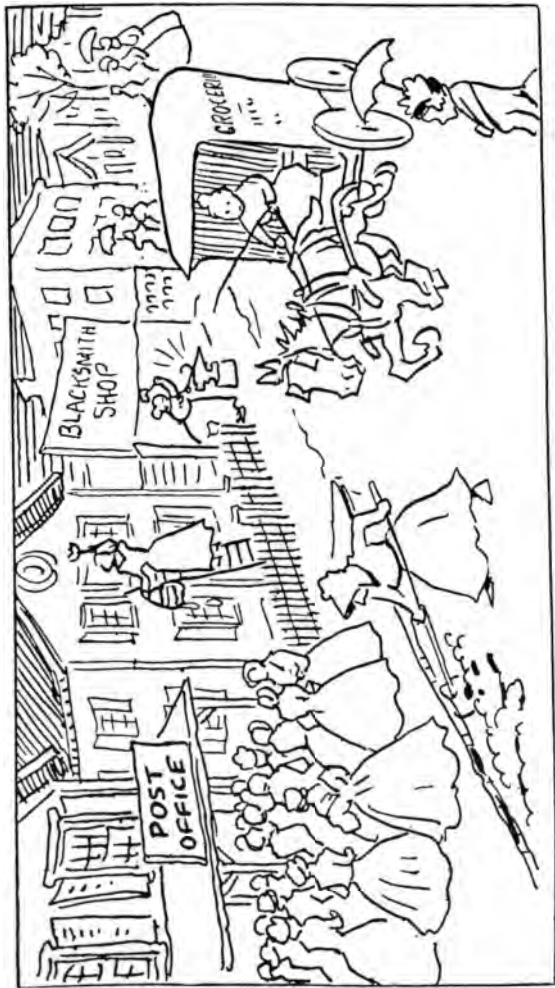
HISTORY OF INDIANA

caped back as soon as possible; once more in June, 1863, by a small party of Confederates under Capt. Thomas A. Hines, which was run down and captured; and again in July, 1863, when the famous Morgan raid occurred. He crossed the Ohio at Brandenburg with nearly 2,500 men, advanced rapidly through the southern part of the state, looting stores and collecting tribute from property owners.

But history relates that Morgan soon saw that he had made a mistake in coming into Indiana. He thought he would find many sympathizers but instead he found a large body of hastily-enlisted militiamen who chased him over into Ohio, incidentally losing many of his men en route.

The raid terrified the state and demonstrated that party differences were forgotten in the hour of common danger.

There had been some talk about the Democrats being lukewarm in their patriotic zeal and that the organizations called the Knights of the Golden Circle, The Sons of Liberty



Street in Indiana Town During War.

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Morgan's Raid.

HISTORY OF INDIANA

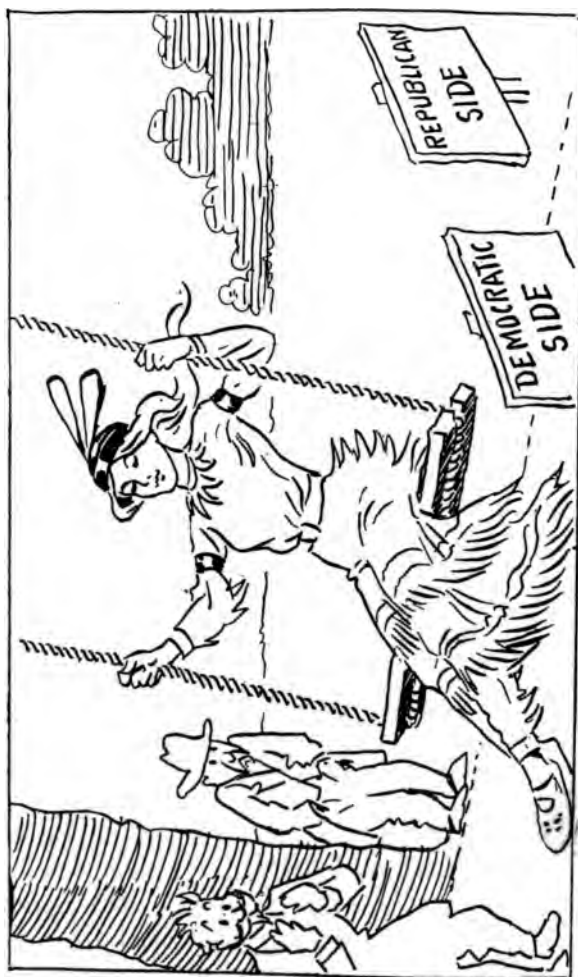
and the Sons of Malta were really treasonable in character; but the emergency caused by Morgan's tour through the southern part of the state revealed an amazingly energetic loyalty on the part of Democrats as well as Republicans. These three organizations never became really important until after they had disbanded and became political material during the following ten years.

CHAPTER XX

EVENTS FOLLOWING THE CIVIL WAR. A
PIVOTAL STATE POLITICALLY. THE PANIC
OF '73



THE close of the Civil War was a welcome event in Indiana, as it gave the inhabitants more time for politics. Since then the state has been a political flapjack, first on one side and then on the other. At one election she is blonde, at the next she is brunette. In 1860 the state went Republican; in 1862 Democratic; in 1864 Republican again and also in 1866. In 1868 Governor Baker and Thomas A. Hendricks were the candidates for Governor and the former was elected by 961, a result which the Democrats claimed was gained by fraud and manipulation.



Indiana Swings Back and Forth.

TH

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The Democrats carried the next legislature and in 1872 Hendricks was elected Governor by defeating his Republican opponent by 1,148 votes. Hendricks was the first Democratic Governor elected in a northern state after the war.

In November, a month after the gubernatorial election, Grant carried the state by 22,924.

The legislature of 1872 passed the Baxter law, a very radical liquor law, and in 1874 the Democrats got the legislature by 18,000 plurality in 1875 repealed the law with little difficulty.

There was a great commercial panic in 1873, but it had nothing to do with Indiana politics.

In 1876 "Blue Jeans" Williams was the Democratic victor for Governor by 5,184, and in 1880 the Republicans carried the state for Garfield by 6,641. The legislature was Republican and proposed an amendment to the Constitution providing for a prohibitory liquor law. This caused a revulsion of po-

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litical sentiment and the Democrats carried the legislature of 1883.

In 1884 Cleveland carried the state by 6,512, but in 1888 it rallied back to the Republican columns and gave its favorite son, Harrison, a plurality of 2,348.

In 1892 her favorite son failed to "come back" and lost the state to Cleveland by 7,125 votes. In 1896 it swung back and gave a Republican plurality of 18,181 for McKinley, and broke all records by going Republican at the next Presidential election, the first time since 1872 that either party had carried the state at two successive Presidential elections.

Since 1896 the state has cast her vote for the Republican Presidents in 1900, 1904 and 1908, but just to show that she is still pivotal in independence, she then elected a Democratic Governor, and a couple of Democratic Senators.



The Panic of 1873.

CHAPTER XXI

EDUCATION



NO HISTORY of Indiana is complete without a chapter on its education. The Monon Road is strung with colleges like a rosary, and to the educational impulse given by these busy hives of learning is due the extraordinary output of Indiana literature. In a fruitful year this output reaches a staggering total.

In the early days of the state there were rudely-built district schools, widely scattered, but not until 1820 was a large institution started. In that year the Indiana Seminary was begun but was not opened for students until 1824, when ten students matriculated. In 1828 the school was char-

